ASSAILING CARL SCHURZ.

MD HE ROB THE PROPLE AFTER HE HELPED ROB TILDEN OF THE PRESIDENCES

W. Julian Pays His Respects to Hayes's Secretary of the Interior-Schura Canged with Conveying to Hallroad Com-panies Lands that Did Not Helong to Them.

HON. CARL SCHURZ Sir : Your first open letter to me in reply to my article in the North rieus Reciere was the product of a whole sonth's incubation, and in the labor of bringing it forth you were assisted by Mr. Marbie, pearlegal adviser, and other official and perfriends in the Interior Department. That you were proud of your work was made erident by the amusing strut of self-compla-ency with which it was offered to the public, while it revealed your perfect and childlike inseence of any knowledge of the questions you had undertaken to discuss. It really seemed a Bule cruel to unroof your charming little Paradiscof shallowness and self-conceit, and pub-Helyimpale you on your ignorance; but you lavited me to the task, and I performed it thoroughly in my letter in the World, On every question of fact and law involved in the controversy you were completely driven to the wall, and every man who read your letter and my reply knows it. You, yourself with all your legal thickheadss, feit it, and what you would do in your

molished this defence by showing that that set contains no such provision, and that the title passed to all the lands embraced in it by the granting clause liself. You further sought to defend your conduct by citing the act of Congress of Aug. 3. 1854, as your justification; but I demonstrated by that act itself and your own authorities that your decision was totally unwarranted, and that the lists which pretended to convey the lands in question were "perfectly null and void." You next cited in your defence the decision of Judge Dillon, in the case of Duray agt. Hollenbeck, and a decision of your prodecessor in the case of Andrew L. Boll agt, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; but I pintoned you on the unfortunate fact that neither of these decisions warranted your ruling, while both condemned it. You thus confessed my charge to be true, while you utterly broke down in your attempt to defend yourself. If you had been an honest man, or even possessed of honest tendencies, you would have frankly acknowledged these blunders when I exposed them. You especially owed this duty to yourself, if the Assistant Altorney-General, who wrote your opinion, misled you; but, with the characteristic effrontery of a hired flunkoy of the railways, you now brazenly reaffirm your unsovered faisehoods. You incorporate into your code of morals the philosophy of Sam Patch, and hold that some things may be said as well as others. Your tactics suggest the lines of the poet:

Hew full of weight, how strong, how bold. The bur cond lie with manly courage told.

But your gifts in the field of fletion are not more resplendent than your services. act contains no such provision, and that the title passed to all the lands embraced in it

and hold that some things may be said as well as others, Your tactics suggest the lines of the poet:

Hew full of weight, how strong, how bold. The bis round he with manly courage told.

But your gifts in the fleid of fiction are not more respiendent than your genius for wrigging. Referring to my position that the granting clause of the act of 1856 conveys the fee simple title to the lands in dispute, you ask, was not the road entitled to the lands in question? Let me remind you, my dear Mrs. Candor, that this is not the point on which I arraigned you. Of course, the road was entitled to the lands covered by the grant, subject to its conditions and the rights of settlers. What you decided was, that the lands were conveyed by the certified lists, and could be conveyed in no other way," and under cover of this decision hundreds of thousands of acros of the public domain have been illegally awarded to the railway companies before they were earned, although the opinion of Attorney-General Black, ander which the lists were issued, declared that they could convey no title, and were only issued as mere information. You intentionally converted that opinion into the devillsh machinery for plundering the public domain. This is what you did, and you are the only Secretary of the Interior who ever so ruied. You did it without any warrant of law or precedent, and in open defiance of both. You did it as the minion of your masters; and I now ask you to stand where I have placed you long enough for a survey of your moral lineaments. Don't wrigcle, but stand up before the public in the act of deliberately abstring the wholesale piracy of the public lands through your official ruling in behalf of the railways.

Lot me secreting the strong and elinching this proof. I said. There is thus no controversy whatever about your action in recognizing as vaid the executive and judicial rulings on which you relied. In concluding and elinching this proof. I said. There is thus no controversy whatever about your alwing decided the valledity Are you sally enough to believe you can save your character by thus preaching we been of your own conscience? Passing to your next item you say that I starged you with having committed the crime

of asking the Attorney-General for legal advice in a case on which the Attorney-General's opinion did not agree with your own." Why did you make this statement, which not one of your renders will accept as true? Could you not afford the luxury of teiling the truth one? What I charged was that, in the interest of the railways, you gratuitously asked the opinion of the Attorney-General on a point which was settled. The Supreme Court of the United States, in three saveral cases, had decided that lands already disposed of by the Government cannot be granted to a railroad company, and so cannot be the Itasis of indemnity, for the simple reason that they have never been lost by the company. The word indemnity means remuneration for loss or damage incurred, and how could a railroad be entitled to it if the lands for which it claims indemnity were never granted? This question had been fully discussed by the Supreme Court and settled. You might as well have asked the Attorney-General whether two and three make five. These decisions were not a mero "dictum," but the adjudication of a principle. You recognized this principle for years, but finally succumbed to the railways by referring the question at their isstance, as a doubtful one, it is the Attorney-General, who gave you an opinion in direct conflict with the railing of the Supreme Court, and which he attempted to justify by the "dictum" of Justice Harlan in an inferior tribunal and in a case that was to be appealed to the Supreme Court for final decision. Your reference to Justice Miller cannot help you and only harms him, while your pretence that you were compelled to abide by the advice of the Attorney-General willingly and joyinity, as a part of your engagement to serve the railways, and this you know quite as well as any one slee can. You even went beyond the opinion of the Attorney-General willingly and joyinity, as a part of your engagement to serve the railways, and this you know quite as well as any one slee can. You even went beyond the opinion of the Attor

been made the the spoil of railway corporations and Indian Rings. I took the lead in defeating monstrous schemes of land bounty which threatened the complete overthrow of the policy of our Precimption and Homestoad laws. Before I left Congress I secured the legislative forfeiture of a large land grant in Louisian for which the conditions of the control of the cont

GEORGE W. JULIAN. Orphan Jenny.

The thrilling life history of a wronged heiress, plun-dered, persecuted, and abandoned by a rascally cousin, is given in No. 32 of the New York Weekle, under the title of "Orphan Jenny, the Slave of the Clock Boom."—Adv.

CROWDS UPON THE BRIDGE.

A SUNDAY THRONG HURRYING FOR SHELTER FROM THE RAIN.

Superintendent Martin Looking for Large Strong Men for Policemen - The Little Once New on Buty to be Put on the Trains. Yesterday was a cold, raw June day. In consequence, the toil takers on the East River Bridge found much idle time during the morning. The policemen strolled up and down, feeling less of discomfort and responsibility than on any day since the fatal panic. At 1:30 they said it was about the lightest day they had had. The fog that hung over the two cities and the bay obscured everything, so that peo-ple were less inclined to linger along the walk. The ratio of men to women passing the towers was about forty to one as shown by actual count. The number of Italians and Chinese was very large. Country people were scarce, Many persons stopped to shake the heavy iron rail up the centre of the stairway where the disaster occurred, but all found it solid. Those who ran into it while walking along with their eyes behind them were especially impressed

with its solidity.
"How does the railing work?" was asked of a policeman at the foot of the stairway.
"Perfectly," he replied, "We have had no difficulty here with the people whatever since

they were put up."

At 2 o'clock the number entering upon the

segments driven to the wall, and every man who are the performed and any point from any my problems for any my problems for the segment of th

or experience. The small men that you see on duty now are train men, who are temporarily employed as policeman. They will be replaced by men of the proper size as fast as possible. Not one of these men is employed or kept in place through influence. The sole test is that of capacity. Men who do their duty efficiently will have permanent positions; the others must go."

of capacity. Men who do their duty efficiently will have permanent positions; the others must go.

"It is said that Capt. Ward is an exception." said the reporter.

"I know it is, but it is not true. He was not degraded in the Brooklyn police for inefficiency, as stated. He neglected to enter on the blotter the description of a man who was kept at his station house one night. That was the only charge against him in over twelve years of service. I liked his looks, and believed he would be the right man in the right place. I think so now. People call our men green, but they are good men. You should remember they handled twice as many people on Sunday as on the day of the panie. Given a crowd and a cause, and a panie is inevitable."

"Will you put up centre rails on the other stairways?"

"Not immediately. My jv "ment was against them from the first. I bell a they will be a nuisance. Last night who, the crowd was coming over from New York I saw two ladies passing along through the narrow place where the rail is. Having large sun umbrellas, they occupied the whole space on their side. Walking leisurely along, they created a jam behind them that extended back fifty yards or more. In the morning the crowd goes the other way, At such hours the crowd needs two-thirds of the narrow space at least, and ought to have it. This matter is all new. There is no precedent to look to. We are learning something every dry."

"What about providing additional room for

day. What about providing additional room for

This matter is all new. There is no precedent to look to, We are learning something every day."

"What about providing additional room for foot passengers?"

"We have not decided. If we floor over the rallway it will add an enormous weight to the cables. You don't realize how much. By the time the iron girders were on and the flooring laid, the strain on the cables would be increased by hundreds of tons. Besides, there would be the weight of the extra people who would gather on the bridge on big occasions. I think the bridge is strong enough to stand it easily, but it is a question whether the present lond should be increased. The proposition to extend brackets for a walk on each side has been considered also. That has a fike objection."

The location of the bridge lockup, where persons arrested by the bridge police may be temporarily detained, has not been selected, but such a room will soon be provided. The regular police on the New York side of the bridge are under the charge of Capt. Henry V. Steers of the City Hall precinet. Nine mon from this precinet and twelve from the steamboat squad are detailed. Nine men are constantly on duty during the busy hours. At the entrance four men are stationed, One patrols between the gates and the steps, where the disaster occurred, two are stationed to he provided in the bridge, and another acts as a roundsman, having supervision of all the rest. At the Brooklyn end eight regular policemen are detailed from as many precincts and placed under the charge of Capt. Ward of the bridge squad. They are detailed on the Brooklyn half of the bridge at the important places and to patrol duty. An old member of the New York force said that people treat the bridge police much as they formerly treated the Park squad, whomthey dubbed the sparrow brigade. He thought the bridge police would have any respect for them.

Mrs. Garah Hennessy, the young bride who was torn from her husband's side in the bridge rust and trampled to death, her husband being poweries to aid her, was buried from hi

PASTOR SUYDAM VINDICATED. His Consistory Report that he Did Not Make a False Statement.

The dispute that has existed for two weeks The dispute that has existed or two weeks between the Rev. J. Howard Suydam, the paster of the Park Reformed Church of Jersey City, and Mr. Thomas M. Gopsill, Jr., a member of the Music Committee, touching the truthfulness of a statement made by the minister at the service on May 20, was brought before the congregation formally last evening by a report from the Consistory. On the morning of May 20 the choir sang a translation of the hymn Stabat Mater," in which occurred the words

To thy holy care elected Virgin, let me be protected On the dreadful judgment day. During the afternoon Mr. Suydam discov

ered these lines in the printed programme of

the exercises, and in the evening took occasion

to denounce them as unorthodox, and repudiated all responsibility for them. He said if he had been home when the programme was printed the proof would probably have been submitted to him, and he would have excluded or altered the objectionable verses.

Mr. Thomas M. Gopsill, Jr., thereupon wrote a letter to the pastor, in which he accused him of having uttered a falsehood when he said that the proof would probably have been presented to him for his approval, because it was not the custom to do so in any case. Mr. Suydam delivered the letter to his Consistory, and demanded a vindication. The Consistory and demanded a vindication. The Consistory held several meetings, at which Mr. Gopsill decimed either to rotract his letter or to make formal charges. The whole dispute turned upon the use of the word "praof" by the clergyman. It was admitted that it was customary to submit to him the text of the hymns sung in the church, but that he seldom, if ever, saw the proofs. After several sessions of the Consistory had failed to adjust the difficult, the members of the Consistory, with the exception of Mr. John G. Gopsill, a brother of the pastor's accuser, prepared a report. At the close of the services ast evening Cierk Benedlet walked from his pew to the desk and read it. It was as follows: had been home when the programme was

inst evening Clerk Benedlet walked from his pew to the desk and road it. It was as follows:
At a special meeting of the Consistory of this church, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the the printed order of services on Sabbath evening. May 22 the following lines appeared:

"To this hing care elected, Area whereas, Our englor, the Ray J. Howard Saydam, Arel whereas, Our englor, the Ray J. Howard Saydam, in referring to them, used the following language:

"In rendering the compositions of Roman Catholic musicinus, executed as they are, we have always taken care to have them adapted to Professiant worship, and to have the sentiments necerch with the views of our church, and protoably had I been in the city the proof would have been handed to me, and the erromeous doctrine of prayer to the Virgin would not have found place in our service. It has, havever, slipped in, and I take the occasion to say that this church regulates it, and I regulate it. We do not believe in prayers to the triggin would not have found place in our service. It has, havever, slipped in, and I take the occasion to say that this church regulates it. And I regulates it. We do not believe in prayers to the triggin would not have found where the sonay get from the aractive; "and affect the church containing the words following, viz. "In stating what you did, you said what you knew were not the facis," and also the words following, viz. "As to your creaks on sunday, when you spiake to protect vourself (as you stated), I have nothing to say beyond this, that you made a false statement on Sunday evening and repeated it on Monday," and
Whereas, Our pastor has exercised supervision over the services of the church by giving the texts of most of the music introduced within the last eight months, in order to prevent the use of language extressing sentiments contrary to the teachings of our Church; there.

Eventual the facing the language of the music introduced within the last eight months, in order to preve

ments contrary to the teachings of our Church; therefore,

Revolved. That after due inquiry we flud no sufficient
or reasonable grounds for the accessation in said letter.
On the contrary, we believe that our pastor uttered
what he said in all truthfulness and candor, and with a
sincere desire to express his disapproval of the introduction of false doctrine into the musical services of the
church.

for one partial and that his labors have the richest of the part, may be attended with the richest of the part, the premise and these resolutions be read by the circk of the Consistry before the congregation to morrow evening.

If F Ascing,

T M Wann,

W A Disking,

T P, Bassiport,

Being all the members of the Consistory present. Being all the members of the Consistory present.

Dr. Suydam thereupom arose and read the following statement:

I thank you, gentlemen of the Consistory, for the resolutions that have just been real. It was here where my words were spaken, and it is proper that here should be made known the satisfanctory sensits of your deliberations. You have accessed entirely about your cover respections. You have accessed entirely about your cover superior that the properties of the cover of the

When Mr. Suydam had finished reading there was a low hum of appliause.

I never felt more like cheering in my life," said a lady to her companion.

Mr. James Gopsill, the father of Thomas M. Gopsill, Jr., said to a reporter last night:

John G. Gopsill was absent from the Consistory meeting on Saturday night, but he was asked to sign the report. He declined to do this, but drew up a minority report, which was this, but drew up a minority report, which was suppressed. He stated that he declined to sign the majority report because there was no charge against the justor on the books, and because the pastor errod in disclosing a private letter. If he had signed the majority report his name would have been read, but when he refused his name was not mentioned. Here's where the priesteraft of it comes in."

Comment on a Request to New York Pricate Not to Attend a Land League Meeting. A number of Catholic clergymen declined to speak yesterday about this letter, which is said to have been sent to many of the Irish Catholic clergymen in this city on the day of the Irish National League mass meeting a

the Irish National League Copper Institute:

The Rectory, Fifth Avency Cathedral, Sew York, May 21, 1863.

Rev. 1 am directed by the Cardinal to request that you will not attend the meeting of the Land League this evening. Yours truly.

WILLIAM QUISN, Vicar General. Vicar-General Quinn and Father Farley, the Vicar-General Quinn and Father Farley, the Cardinal's secretary, were not accessible. The Rev. John Larkin said that the letter was a "privileged communication," and that he would prefer not to discuss it.

Dr. Wm. B. Wailace, one of the Council of Seven of the Irish National League, and Chairman of the mass meeting held in Cooper Union on May 21 to inaugurate the Irish National League, said he had known for some time that the letter had been sent to the clergymen. He said:

It can be en sent to the clergymen. He said:

"If Vicar-General Quinn, in sending out the letter thought that at the meeting some hotheraded Irishman might denounce the Pone for his communication to the Bishops of Ireland on the Irish question, the Vicar-General dinot exhibit his usual foresight. We are ongaged in Irish political questions and not in investigating ecclessiastical discipline. In the Irish question it look upon the priests as being wise guides and pure-minded/men, whose advice is always respected by our people, and their friendly presence and kindly counsel have been antidates on many occasions to wild and injudicious schemes and projects, and if their superiors should see fit to withdraw them from our present political struggle the cause will lose many able and trustworthy guides. This I shall regret very much, but I would have it understood that with the priests or without the priests the movement must go on. We are not so stupid as not to see our simple duty in this matter, even if the authorities of the Church see fit to interpose their jurisdiction and restrain the priests from participating with us."

"How will this effect your League?"

"It will effect us only as to the membership of the organization for really all the priests here belong to it. I do not think, however, that any one could order them to abandon a cause that is just, for they must act in accordance with their consciences."

"What do you think caused the letter to be sent out?"

"I suspect that it was thought that the Pope might be denounced by somebody at that particular meeting. In that instance I don't think that it would have been respectful either to the Pope or to themselves that the priests should have been thore. The clergymen who did go, however, had more confidence in their countrymen than the Vicar-General had, and the result proved that they were right."

Delegates from the New York city Irish societies are to more confidence in their countrymen than the Vicar-General had, and the result proved that they were righ said:
"If Vicar-General Quinn, in sending out the

Smoke " Welcome" Cigarettes.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT.

THE YIELD OF THE MINES OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1882.

Total of \$79,800,000, or \$1,600,000 Les than in 1881-867,300,000 Added to the Metallic Currency During the Year.

WASHINGTON, June 3 .- The special report f Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, on the production of the procious metals, which was ordered to be printed by the last Congress, says that the yield of the mines of the United States for the year 1882 was \$32,500,000 in gold, \$46,800,000 in silver, a total of \$79,300,000. Compared with the previous year, this shows a decline of \$2,200,000 of gold and an increase of \$3,800,000 of silver. The comparative decline in the production of gold was greater in California than in any other State or Territory, the yield being \$1,400,000 less than in 1881. This resulted from the interruption of hydraulic mining in some of the northern and middle counties of the State, owing to litigation, and also from a falling off in the production of the quartz mines at Bodie. In Oregon, where the mining is chiefly placer, there was a diminu-tion, and also in Nevada, Idaho, and Dakota, In silver the principal increase was in Idaho. Montana, and New Mexico. Idaho showing an

Montana, and New Mexico. Idaho showing an increase of \$700.000. Montana \$1,740.000. and New Mexico \$1.500.000. Colorado furnished about \$600.000 less silver than in 1881.

Of the builion production of the country, \$30.964.958 of gold and \$31,400.792 of silver were deposited at the mints and assay offices for coinage or return in bars to depositors. Of the deposits of gold \$5,600.000 were paid in bars for manufacturing purposes, and the remainder went into coinage: \$1.400.000 were furnished by private refineries for manufacturers use, and there was an export of \$1.75,000 contained in silver bars. Of the total silver production, \$15.750,000 were exported, \$5.994.000 furnished by the mints and assay offices to manufacturers, \$350,000 by private refineries for the same purpose, and \$24.700.000 were used in coinage. The production of the country was, from the States and Territories, as

2 (88) (88) 4 (670 (88) 6 (75) (88) 1 (80) (88) 6,800,00X Virginia Washington Territory Wyoming Territory Total

In 1882 \$9.939.975 were paid in dividends by incorporated companies, a slight falling off from the preceding year, and 175 companies made assessments upon their stockholders amounting to about \$9.000.000. During the year there was a greater decline in the amount deposited at the mints and assay offices than the difference between the gold production of 1881 and 1882, but there was a larger amount of gold consumed by the mechanical industries of the country. The amount of silver deposited at the mints and assay offices increased by about \$3,599,000, which corresponds closely to the increased production of the year. The excess of production over consumption of the year, added to the net imports of gold, resulted in a net gain to the circulation of less than \$200,000 in gold but by coinage and net import of coin the metallic circulation gained nearly \$39,700,000 in gold, and about \$27,500,000 in silver coin.

California still maintains the second piace in the list of gold and silver producing States and \$12,500,000 \$46,600,000

Silver coin.

California still maintains the second place in the list of gold and silver producing States and Territories, and is likely to do so for some time to coine. The suits brought to provent the deposit of debris from placer and hydraulie mines have been virtually settled. More attention is also being paid to the development of quartz mines in California and their low grade ores by improved analgamating processes which promise to yield in the future steady, if not large, profils. Its gold fields show no evidence of exhaustion; on the contrary, the magnitude of the deposits in the ancient river beds, the number and nermanence of quartz lodes, as well as the virgin ground yet undeveloped, insure a golden harvest for many years to come.

Nevada shows a decrease in gold and silver of about \$1,500,000, which is chiefly due to the rapid decline in the yield of the great Comstock lode, which reduced it from the first to the third rank.

In Idaho the production of gold was slightly less than in the preceding year, but there was

or grants of land. Such rumors are propagated by enemies of the Crown. All property must be by enemies of the Crown. All property must be unassailable." Addressing the marshals, he said: I thank you for your fidelity. I am convinced of the cordial feelings of the nobility, and hope they will support everything conducive to the benefit of the throne and father-land. May Godgive us a peaceful and quiet life." The Emperor and Empress drove through the city to the Convent of Saint Sergius to-day without an escort. A grand parade of Circassian troops and Cossicks took place to-day. Five persons were crushed to death in the tremendous crowd that sought admission to Petrofisks Park yesterday.

A banquet was given to-day in honor of M. Wagonoff, the press censor, by the foreign newspaper representatives who came to Moscow to describe for their respective journals the ceremony of the coronation of the Czar, and the festivities in connection therewith. It is certain that there will be no fetes at St. Petersburg for the present, and that the Czar will not make a state entry into that city.

French Claims in Madagascar.

Paris, June 3.-The Voltaire says that the FARS, June 3.—The Follaire says that the French commander in Malagasiar has been instructed to withdraw his forces from that country only after Queen Ramavale has recognized the French protectorate specified by the treaties of 1840 and 1841. The Admiral will insist on the right of Frenchment to own land in Madagascar, and wit claim an indemnity of 1,500 cm frame for the cost of the expedition. The insist of 1,500 cm and covertures with a view to coming to an understanding with France.

Members of the Black Hand Sentenced. Madrid, June 3.-The tribune at Xeres has entenced one member of the Black Hand Society to lifelong scryitude and another member to seventeen years' imprisonment for having murdered a man who had declined to join the society.

DUBLIN, June 3.-Archbishop Croke to-day visited Tipperary, one of the parishes in his diocese. The town was gayly decorated in honor of his visit, and an address was presented to him, to which he replied from the altar of the parish church.

Election in Rome. Rome, June 3.—In an election held here to-day for a member of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Colonna received 5,223 votes and Ricciotti Garibaidi 1,008.

Arreste in Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 3.—Five members of the Re-publican Brotherhood have been arrested at Waterford on a charge of being connected with a compiracy to nurder

LORNE AND LOUISE IN TORONTO. Hearty Welcome to the Governor-General and his Royal Spouse.

TORONTO, June 3.-Never, perhaps, has the

popularity of the present Governor-General of Canada and his illustrious spouse, the Princess Louise, been better exemplified than by the hearty welcome which they received from the citizens of Toronto on this, which will probably be their last, visit here. The viceregal party left Ottawa on Thursday evening by a special Intercolonial car, which had been fitted up for their use, and reached the city at 11% A. M. on Friday. They were received by a guard of honor, consisting of the Governor-General's body guard and a detachment of one hundred men from the regiment of the Royal Grenadiers. A large number of Toronto's most conspicuous citizens were also present to accord to the distinguished visitors a right royal welcome. Carriages were in waiting, and the party were driven to the Queen's Hotel, where a magnificent suite of nineteen rooms had been provided for them. After a short stay at the hotel all got on board the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's steamer, the Esperanza, and steamed across the bay to the island home of Edward Hanlan, the aquatic champion of the world. The celebrated Wiman baths, which were kindly presented to the citizens of Toronto by Mr. Wiman of New York, were next visited, and the system of teaching the swimming art was explained. A trie was next made to the Provincial Ufliversity, where they were received by the principal of the college, Prof. Daniel Wilson. After viewing an interesting collection of archicological and ethnological speciments, the royal party were conducted to the observatory, where a number of magnetic and other instruments were shown. The clock-work mechanism used to move the ponderous telescope was greatly admired. In the evening an art conversazione was held in the Normal School under the auspices of the Canadian Academy and the Ontario Society of Artists. A large guard of honor was furnished by the Royal Grenadiers and the "Queen's Own" rifles. The Marquis was presented with two exceedingly flattering addresses, and in the course of his reply paid a well-deserved tribute to those artists who had been instrumental in bringing the art of painting to the standard which it how occupies, not only in Canada, but throughout America. On Saturday the viceregal party visited the Ontario Jockey Club races, and left for the capital by the evening train.

Ottawa Ont. June 3.—The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, with their suite, returned to this city this morning. They will leave in the course of a few days for Quebec, where they will remain some time before going up the Saguenay River, on a salmon fishing expedition. most conspicuous citizens were also present to accord to the distinguished visitors a right

KING OF ALL THE PETER FUNKS. Dr. Langley, the Man of Many Companies,

Arrested in Boston. Boston, June 3.-James H. Langley, alias Dr." Langley, alias J. Henry Langley, who is known as the "King of the Peter Funks," was arrested here on the arrival of the Fall River boat train this morning. Some weeks ago complaints were made to Chief Ham of the detective corps that Langley and others were engaged in a swindling scheme here under the pretonce that they were officials of the "United States Construction and Investment Com-pany." The persons making these complaints asserted that the company was a fraud, and that through Langley they had been fleeced of amounts varying from \$200 to \$1,000 each. The officers found that the company existed only in the minds of its incorporators. The "company's" headquarters were fitted up with great elegance and were occupied by a small army of clerks, mostly victims, who had been induced to invest their savings in the stock of the company in order to obtain places. It was found that the company was sending out a beautifully printed prospectus setting forth that:

forth that:

The United States Construction and Investment Company, capital stock \$4280.08, is authorized by its charter to huy, sell and deal in new inventions for railway service; to secure patents in all countries; to organize corporations for the purpose of developing the enterty of the purpose of the continuous of the propose of the continuous of the promotion of the propose. In this capital self-open contents and enterprises, to food railway the promotion of such enterprises, to food railway stock bonds, and securities; to buy and self-railway stocks bonds, and securities; to own any real extate or personal projectly accessary or convenient for the business of the corporation.

Negation harvest for many years in come.

Negation shows an develope in gold and stitled and street of any and decime in the yield of the great Constock lode, which reduced it from the first to the third rank.

In think the production of gold was slightly the think in the production of gold was slightly as the production of gold was slightly the think in the proceeding year, but the first to the third rank.

In think the production of gold was slightly shown as the Wood River country. In Montuna the increased yield has been in silver, which, from \$2.630,000 in 1851, is in 1852 tion of \$500,000 from reduced in the control of the reduced to this.

A rizona has maintianed her large production of nearly \$8.500,000. The mines of Cachise are country, the yield fell off \$500,000 from reduced production of the Harshaw mine, and in the production of the Harshaw mine, and in Prinal county the yield fell off \$500,000 from reduced production of the Harshaw mine, and in Prinal county they experied have increased the annual production to \$1. In Colorado it has been claimed that there was a less yield by \$35,000. It is considered that there is a street of the production of the Harshaw mine, and in Prinal country, has not hitherto appeared as a large producer of bullion, but during the last two years rish discoveries have been made in the Black Range and Lake Vaulty regions, which have increased the annual production to \$1. In Colorado it has been claimed that there was a large even of production in 1852 over that of 1881, but an examination of the reports of shipping ore and bullion, and of the smalling works shows that the increase has principal gain was in lake country and the samiling works shows that the increase has a functional production to \$1. In Colorado it has been claimed that there was a large even to production to \$1. In Colorado it has been claimed that there was a large even to production to \$1. In Colorado it has been claimed that there was a large even to production to \$1. In Colorado it has been claimed that

MRS. FROITZHEIM'S MURDERER. Angry Crowds Awalting his Arrival at Auburn-Threats of Lynch Law.

SYRACUSE, June 3. Chief Crosble of Auburn arrived here this afternoon, having in custody Franz Joseph Petmecky, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Froitzheim in Auburn. From papers on his person, showing him to have served in the German army, the prisoner's real name seems to be Nathan Weyman. He was placed seems to be Nathan Weyman. He was placed in the city mil, there being no train on which he can be taken to Auburn until to-morrow morning. There is much excitement in that city, and amery crowds have assembled at the railroed station at the arrival of trains from the east throughout the day. Petmecky's life is threatened, and it is probable that during the night Chief Crosbie will take him in a carriage to Auburn, hoping thus to clude the mot. The identification of the prisoner is complete. He wears a coat belonging to one of the sons of the nurdered woman, and on his finger is a ring which she wore when living. He told the correspondent of Tar sur that the ring and coat were given to him by the same man who gave him the bank book. He said that his trade was that of a smith, and that he had worked at it in New York. He also admitted for the first time that he had been in Auburn.

Miss Cronin Sucs Father McCarthy.

Miss Bridget E. Cronin, lately the organist of Miss Bridget E. Cronin, lately the organist of St. Cecilia's Church in Brooklyn, has brought suiffor \$2.000 against her pastor, the Rev. Father Florence McCarthy for having violently assaulted her on Yeb. 12. On April 29, when Father McCarthy was about to celebrate mass. Miss Cronin's father and mother arose in the church and denounced him for having insulted their the church and denounced him for having insulted they the daughter. Subsequently a complaint was made by the priest against Mrs. Cronin and Her hasband for dissuring a religious meeting, and they were held for the Grand Jury has been string of Cominy Judge Monce, no tirand Jury has been string for amouth. It is said that the Rev. Father McCarthy will bring a civil suit against Mr. and Mrs. Cronin for defining the or character.

Repelling Auspielon with a Platel. RED BANK, June 3.-Julius Saunders missed his gold watch this morning and, in company with thomas Montgomery, aged 16 searched for it in the room of John Heighsaw, a fellow workman in the employ of William II. Wilson, a baker. Heighsaw, maddened by this, fired four shots, one of which wounded Montgomery, as it is thought, fatally in his back. The watch was afferward found to have been hidden in the bakehouse by another person. Heighsaw was arrested.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T

QUICK WORK BY LYNCHERS.

AND SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO HANG A MAN IN IOWA.

A Mob Breaking Into a Jail at Night-A Prisoner Charged with Murder Taken Out and Hanged to a Tree in the Public Square. WINTERSET, Iowa, June 3.-At about 2 clock this morning a body of men, to the number of seventy-five or more, some on foot and others on horseback, marched into town and surrounded the Court House. The guard on duty was in the third story of the building. eating his lunch. The mob stationed a strong guard outside of the building to shut off any approach, while six picked men descended into the basement, broke down the wood door lead-ing into the hall, and flied into the south corridor. Reaching the outer iron door of the jail, a few blows with a sledge ham-mer admitted them to a cell contain-ing Elijah Stiles. Two revolvers were held to his head, and he was ordered, on pain of death, to point out the cell occupied by John Hamner, a prisoner held on the charge of mur-

ing Elijah Stiles. Two revolvers were held to his head, and he was ordered on pain of death, to point out the cell occupied by John Hamner, a prisoner held on the charge of murder. When he had dose so four of the men broke open the door, seized the terrified inmate, threw a rope around his neck, and led him forth. The two who had been guarding Stiles made him promise that he would not leave his ceil, and, after shaking hands with him, they joined the procession. Hamner was taken to a tree a few feet from the sil, and while the rope was being thrown over a limb he was asked if he wished to make any remarks. Thave nothing to say, was his answor. He was then swung up and the rope made secure.

At this moment a guard in the upper story of the Court House, who had been stationed there in charge of a prisoner, vicorously rang the Court House, who had been stationed there in charge of a prisoner, vicorously rang the Court House, bell. The mob fearing that this might arouse the town and result in the release of their lyietim, turned, upon him and shot him in the back as he was hanging suspended from the tree, the built-coming out of his left breast. The ringing of the bell brought out the penulace in force, but they were met by the outer sentries of the mob and driven lack, none being allowed to come nearer than three blocks of the public square. At about 30 clock, after firing a volley from their revolvers, the mob quelty disappeared.

Hamner was necused of the murder of a man mined Nowell for the purpose of robbing, near first the control of the purpose of robbing, near first control of the purpose of robbing, near first of the purpose of the purpose of robbing, near first of the purpose of the pur

MORPHINE FOR QUININE.

A Mistake that Cost Young Joel C. Stein-

ninth street police learned that a sudden death had occurred in the house of Morris Steinhardt, at 648 Madison avenue. He sent Detective Cornish to investigate the matter, and the latter was told that matter, and the latter was told that Coroner Merkle had already attended to the case. It was ascertained that Joel C Steinhardt, a lad nearly 17 years old, had died at noon from the effects of morphine, which he is said to have taken in mistake for quinine. With great difficulty a messenger from the Captain found Caroner Merkle, and that official sent him a nearlied nextle, and that official sent him a nearlied nextle, and that official sent him a nearlied nextle, and that official sent him a nearlied next explicit from Francis Fhrman, a druggist at 100 East Sixty-first street, or one of his clerks, but Mr. Ehrman refused to say anything about it when interrogated last night. Young Steinhardt had been suffering from malaria for several days, and a physician prescribed the quinine. The family refused to tell the name of the physician.

Pres Masons in Council.

The 102d annual session of the Grand Ledge of free Masons of the State of New York will be opened at Masonic Temple at 2 o'clock to morrow afternoon. The music will be furnished by St. Cecile Lodge, which The music will be furnished by St. Cecile Lodge, which embraces many prominent actors and musicants. The great organ will be played by George W. Morgan. The election of grand others will to held at 10 delock on Wednesday morning. The whole these this year will be chosen mammonsly by a show of famils. Grand Master Flagler retires and the following will be the new officers, promoted all along the line. J. Litward Summons, Grand Master Villiant A. Brodle. Bejony Grand Master John W. Venoman Senior, and W. Linevitt sage, Junior Grand W. Venoman Senior, and W. Linevitt sage, Junior Grand W. Ten action and the following the line. Serie large There are to be appointed a Trustee of the Hall System of the Commission of the properties of the Wester Lines, Serie large Master to the place of Harvey Arministon, and tys Chambissioner's he place of Harvey Arministon, and tys Chambissioner's he place of Harvey Arministon, and Edicts the Grand Secretary. Proprist that the number of Masons in good standing in this State is 80,380 against 72,980 Last year. The receipts for Grand Lodge dues are \$85,042.

Mrs. Paraell's Pictures to be Sold.

The pictures and other works of art owned The pictures and other works of art owned by Mrs. Delia Siewart Farnell are to be sold by auction to merrow evening at Leaviti's art rooms. Mrs. Parnell recently disposed of the family laces and her jeweiry to personal friends. The loops and farm at Bordentown have been advertised to let. A friend of hers said last night that the report that Mrs. Parnell intends to go alread is incurred, but that her devotion to Lend League interests for three years post has excluded attention to her private addings something to her incomes of hierary owner. The incomes of her two sons, tharles sleavant Parnell and John Parnell have been tessened by the Land League agitator. John Parnell's income of 22 (24) from hand in frequed has not been received in the owner, a year and a half age he settled on a plantation in Georgia.

A Serimmage in the Atalanta Cusino. A fight in which a man was very roughly

A fight in which a man was very roughly handled occurred in the abiliants Cusino has evening. As the man was running away by the borne of 170 Spring street, who was walking with a friend indirect that his face was thought and stopped him to ask what was the matter. While talking they were surrounded by a growd, among when the anners asked many that the borne is a same and by Osborie was injured about the basic life was taken to the 152d street police station and themes to his bonce.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.-Gen, Grant arrived in this city last night, remaining until this afternoon, when he left for Lexington. A convier Journal reporter inter-viewed field Grant on the political attnation. The Gon-sent expressed the opinion that finine and Logan were each very strong men for the Republican no attached in load. -----

W. B. Simpson, ex-Collector of Customs at Montreal, and a Past Grand Master Master to dead. The Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Beed, chapted of the Bouse to Incurables in Foodbarn, duel on Friday, and was tuned yesterday in Schemetris. Dr. Eve. was one a professor in Union College, but for many years principal of Walnut Hill School, in Geneva, N. Y.

Blamarck to be Dakota's Capital.

FARGO, June 3.—The Capital Commission met yesterday and after taking time lattice manimously selected Binnarck as the capital of the Territory. A re-ception was given to the Commissioners and the disy-erior last hight

The Signal Office Prediction. Slightly warmer, generally fair weather, pre-ceded in the early maining by held raths may the coast, scutterly to westerly winds, stationary or lower barons stee.